

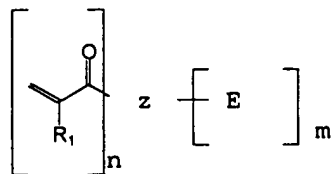
Sub A1

POLYMERIZABLE COMPOUNDS AND COMPOSITIONS

This is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent application Serial Number 231,535 filed April 22, 1994 (Case 1723) which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent application Serial Number 217,998 filed March 25, 1994 (Case 1718), which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent application Serial Number 067,774 filed May 26, 1993 (Case 1710).

The invention relates to polymerizable macromonomers and dental and medical compositions containing polymerizable macromonomers. The invention provides macromonomers for dental compositions and a process for preparing them. Dental/medical compositions which include macromonomers of the invention have a high adhesion to hard dental tissue and low volumetric shrinkage.

It is an object of the invention to provide an esterified macromonomer within the scope of the general formula:



wherein Z is an organic moiety, R₁ is hydrogen or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, oxyalkyl having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, alkenyl having from 2 to 12 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl having from 5 to 12 carbon atoms, aryl having from 6 to 12 carbon atoms or aralkyl having from 7 to 12 carbon atoms. Each E independently is a hydroxyl group, an organic ester moiety

or an inorganic ester moiety and at least one E is a ester containing moiety. n and m each independently is an integer from 2 to 12.

It is the object of the invention to provide an esterified macromonomer obtainable by esterification of at least a portion of the -OH groups of a macromonomer having at least one terminal double bond with at least one derivative of an inorganic or organic acid which introduces pendant groups exhibiting at least one acid moiety selected from the group of consisting of -COOH, -PO₃H₂, -SO₃H, -BO₂H and salts thereof. The number of the acid moieties is chosen such that a polymer obtained by polymerizing said monomers has an adhesive strength to dentine of at least 2 MPa.

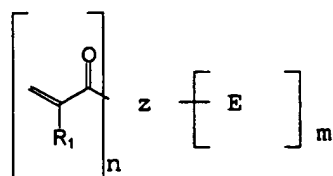
Prior Art dental/medical compositions such as cements are either water-based ionic cements or resin based materials. The water-based cements have the advantage of a modest adhesion to hard tooth tissues and of a high fluoride ion release from inorganic filler material. They have the disadvantage of high water solubility, low abrasion resistance and an excessive opacity. The resin-based materials have the advantage of excellent mechanical properties, a suitable opacity and low water solubility. They have the disadvantage of a lack of adhesion, a very poor release of fluoride ions from an inorganic filler and a high volumetric shrinkage.

Engelbrecht et al in U.S. Patent 4,806,381 discloses Polymerizable Compounds Containing Acid and Acid Derivatives, Mixtures Containing the Same, and Use Thereof. Blackwell et al in U.S. Patent 4,816,495 discloses Biologically Compatible Adhesive Visible Light Curable Compositions.

These disadvantages of prior art dental compounds and compositions are overcome by the novel and nonobvious compounds and compositions of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

An esterified macromonomer within the scope of the general formula (I):



(I)

wherein Z is an organic moiety. R₁ is hydrogen or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, oxyalkyl having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, alkenyl having from 2 to 12 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl having from 5 to 12 carbon atoms, aryl having from 6 to 12 carbon atoms or aralkyl having from 7 to 12 carbon atoms. Each E independently is a hydroxyl group, an organic ester moiety, or an inorganic ester moiety. At least one E is an ester moiety. n and m each independently is an integer from 2 to 12. The esterified macromonomer is

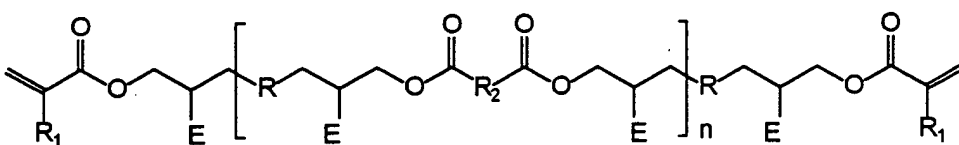
obtainable by esterification of at least a portion of the -OH groups of a macromonomer having at least one terminal double bond with at least one derivative of an inorganic or organic acid which introduces pendant groups exhibiting at least one acid moiety selected from the group of consisting of -COOH, -PO₃H₂, -SO₃H, -BO₂H or salts thereof. The number of the acid moieties is chosen such that a polymer obtained by polymerizing those monomers has an adhesive strength to dentine of at least 2 MPa.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

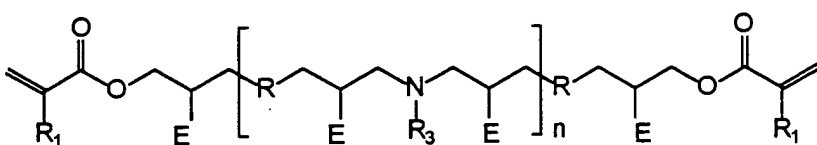
The invention provides macromonomers esterified, with organic acids or inorganic acids or derivatives thereof. The esterified macromonomers are useful in composition with or without water, such as water free self-adhesive dental/medical composite. The dental/medical composite comprises a modified macromonomer, and/or di-or poly(methacrylates) containing phosphoric acid ester groups or salts thereof, polymerizable monomers, acid-reactive and/or reactive and/or non-reactive fillers, diluents, polymerization initiators and stabilizers. Composition in accordance with the invention include polymerization initiators, such as thermal initiators, redox initiators and/or photoinitiators. The new adhesive dental composite develops adhesion to dentine of about 4 MPa. Fillers of high X-ray absorbence provide radio-opacity values greater than that of the same thickness of aluminium.

Preparation of *poxide-macromonomers*

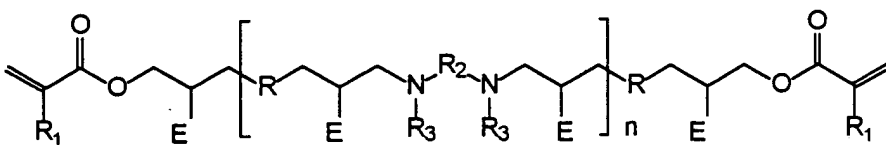
Macromonomers in accordance with the invention are produced by chemical modification of macromonomers containing hydroxyl groups. Macromonomer containing hydroxyl groups useful for making esterified macromonomer in accordance with the invention are described for example in Polym. Bull. **27** (1992) 511-517, Acta Polym. **42** (1991) 17-20 and DE 4217761.8 incorporated herein by reference. Preferred polymerizable compounds for use in compositions in accordance with the invention are within the scope of general formulas M1-M12 as follows:



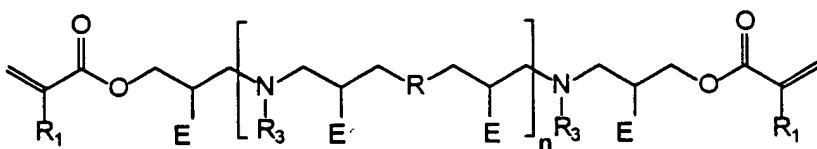
M-1



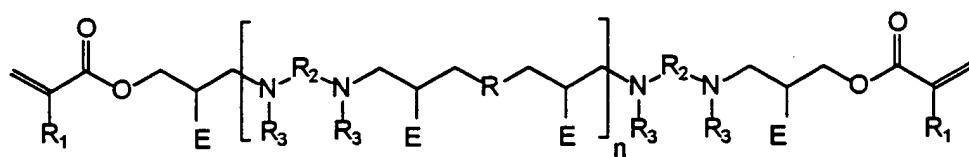
M-2



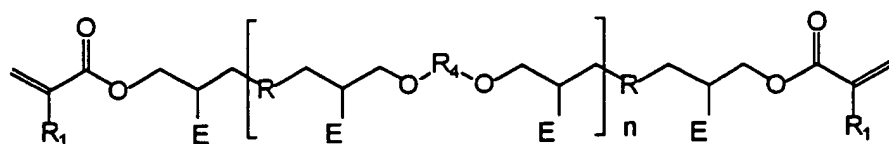
M-3



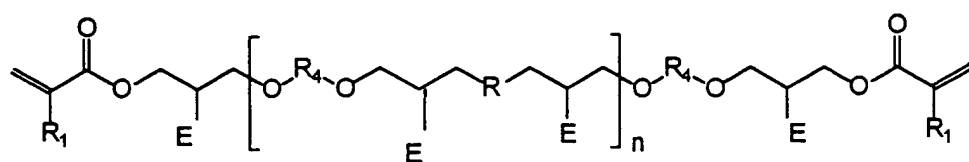
M-4



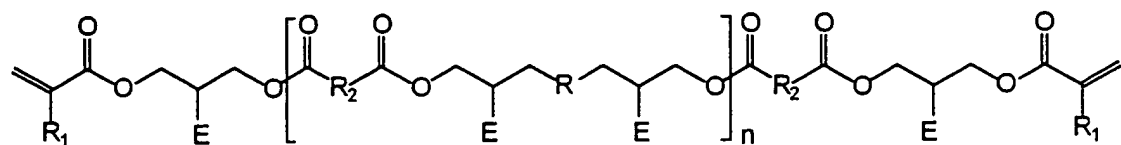
M-5



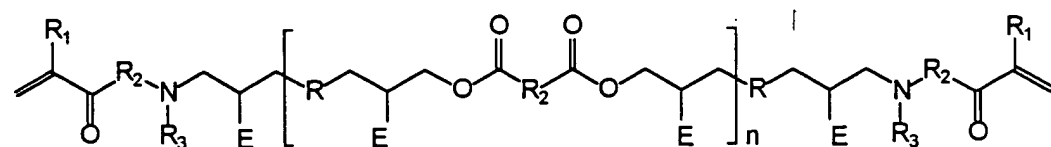
M-6



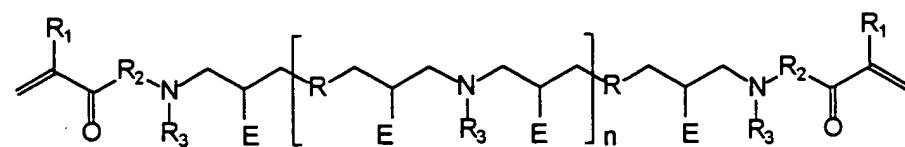
M-7



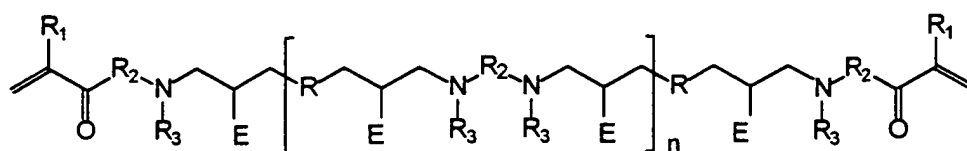
M-8



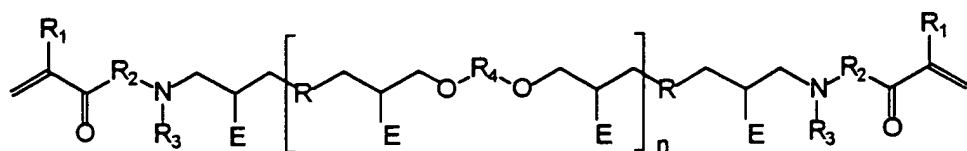
M-9



M-10



M-11



M-12

wherein

each E independently is a hydroxyl group, an organic ester moiety or an inorganic ester moiety,

at least one E is an ester moiety,

R is a diether or a diester containing moiety or tertiary amine,

R₁ is hydrogen or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, oxyalkyl having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, alkenyl having from 2 to 12 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl having from 5 to 12 carbon atoms, aryl having from 6 to 12 carbon atoms or aralkyl having from 7 to 12 carbon atoms,

R₂ is a difunctional substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, alkenyl group having from 2 to 12 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl having from 5 to 12 carbon atoms, aryl having from 6 to 12 carbon atoms or aralkyl having from 7 to 12 carbon atoms,

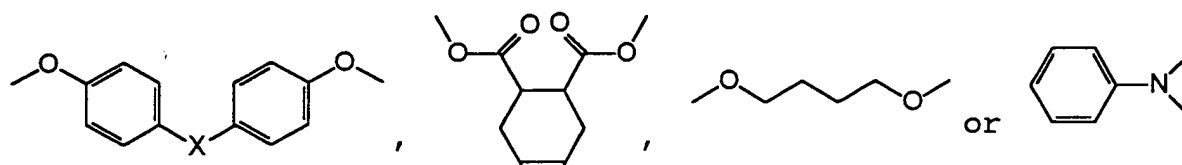
R₃ is hydrogen or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, alkenyl group having from 2 to 12 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl having

from 5 to 12 carbon atoms, aryl having from 6 to 12 carbon atoms or aralkyl having from 7 to 12 carbon atoms,

R₄ is a substituted or unsubstituted aryl having from 6 to 12 carbon atoms,

and n is an integer of at least 1.

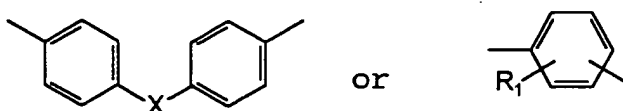
Preferably R is a moiety within the scope of the general formulas:



(according to R of the foreclosures)

wherein X is C(CH₃)₂, -CH₂-, -O-, -S-, -CO-, or -SO₂-.

Preferably R₄ is a moiety within the scope of the general formulas:

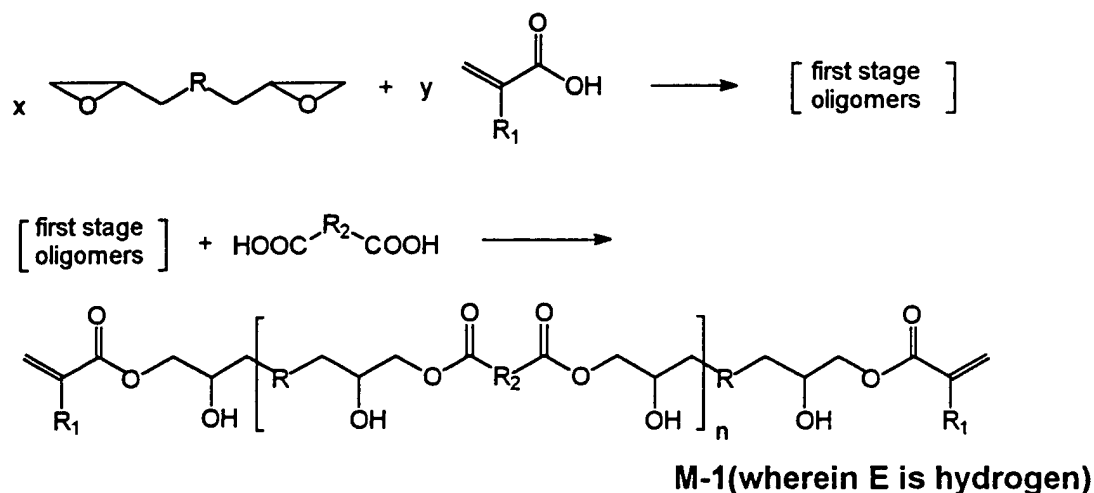


wherein X is C(CH₃)₂, -CH₂-, -O-, -S-, -CO-, -SO₂-.

Preferably E is a hydroxyl group, an ester moiety, a boric acid moiety, a sulfuric acid moiety or a phosphoric acid moiety.

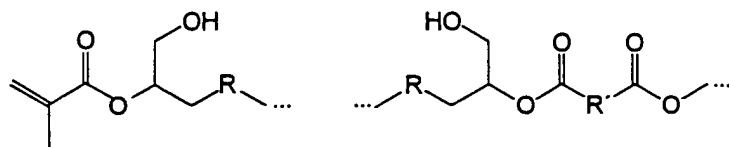
Macromonomers within the scope of general formula **M-1** are synthesized in two steps. At first an oligomer mixture is obtained by reaction of an α,β -unsaturated acids with excessive amounts of a diepoxide, such as bisphenol-A diglycidyl ether (DGEBA), bisphenol-F diglycidyl ether (DGEBF), butanediol diglycidyl ether (BDODGE), tetrahydro terephthalic acid diglycidyl ether or diglycidyl aniline. This

mixture contains the bis-ester of the diepoxide along with the mono-ester and unreacted diepoxide as governed by the ratio of the diepoxide and the unsaturated acid. The formation of macromonomers follows in a second reaction of the previous reacted oligomers with dicarboxylic acids to **M-1** (DE 4217761.8).



Instead of dicarboxylic acids in the second step also primary monoamines were used which react to macromonomers **M-2**, dissecondary diamines which react to macromonomers **M-3**, (J.Klee et. al. Polym. Bull. **27** (1992) 511-517, DD 279667) and bisphenols which react to macromonomers **M-6**.

During the epoxide ring cleavage by carboxylic acids an amount equal to approximately 20 percent by weight of the epoxide groups is opened to the corresponding primary alcohols:



Consequently, macromonomers **M-1**, **M-2**, **M-3** and **M-6** wherein each E is hydrogen contain both types of molecules having primary and/or secondary alcohol units.

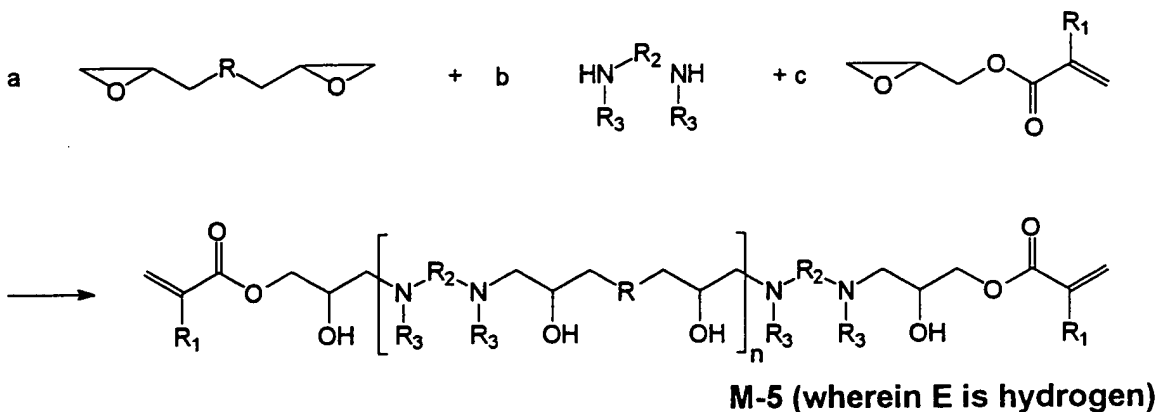
The resulting macromonomers are viscous liquids or solids which are soluble in THF, CHCl₃ and DMF. Their glass transition temperatures are relatively low (between 0 and 50 °C) depending on the nature of the comonomer and the molecular mass of the macromonomers.

The degree of polymerisation P_n and the macromonomer value n depends on the mol ratio of the monomers, the diepoxide and the comonomers and were calculated by

$$P_n = \frac{1+r}{1-r} \quad \text{and} \quad n = \frac{r}{1-r},$$

respectively using $r=z/x$. That means each macromonomer **M** is a definite mixture of a series of homologous oligomers ($n=1,2,3,4,5,\dots$) and contains a certain amount of the molecule ($n=0$).

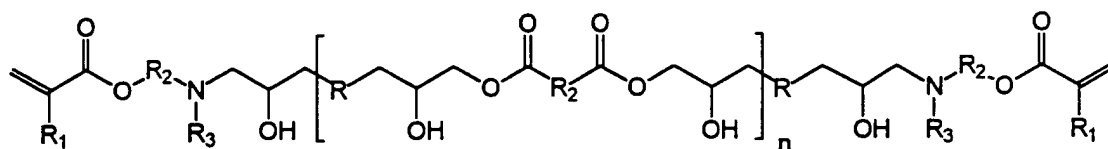
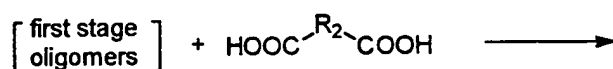
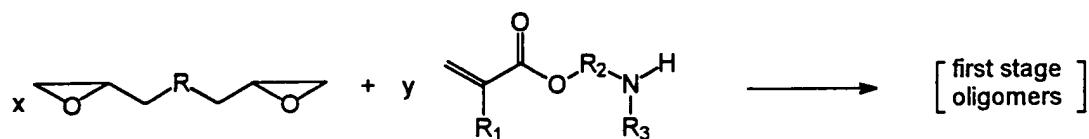
Macromonomers **M-5** wherein each E is hydrogen are prepared by one-step reaction of the diepoxides, dissecondary diamines and 2,3-epoxypropyl-(meth)acrylate according to the following equation:



A second route to obtain macromonomers **M-5** wherein each E is hydrogen is a two-step reaction. In the first step the diepoxide is reacted with the dissecondary diamine to an α,ω -terminated prepolymer. In the second step the obtained prepolymer is reacted with 2,3-epoxypropyl-(meth) acrylate (DD 277689, J.Klee, H.-H. Hörhold, H.Schütz, Acta Polym. **42** (1991) 17-20).

Instead of dissecondary diamines in the second step also were used primary monoamines react to macromonomers **M-4**, bisphenols react to macromonomers **M-7** or dicarboxylic acids react to macromonomers **M-8**.

Macromonomers **M-9** wherein each E is hydrogen are prepared by reaction of diepoxides, dicarboxylic acids and aminoalkyl (meth)acrylates according to the following equation:



M-9 (wherein E is hydrogen)

Instead of dicarboxylic acids, primary monoamines were used to prepare macromonomers **M-10**, disecundary diamines were used to prepare macromonomers **M-11**, bis-phenols were used to prepare macromonomers **M-12**.

Specific macromonomers **M-1** to **M-12** representing molecules of $n=0$, $n=1$ or $n=2$ may be isolated from the mixture by fractionated precipitation or by chromatography and subjected to esterification as described.

Esterification of macromonomers

The reaction of epoxide macromonomers **M-1** to **M-12** with organic acids or inorganic acids or derivatives thereof leads to macromonomers having ester moieties.

As derivatives of organic acids preferably were used succinic acid anhydride, maleic acid anhydride, dichloromaleic acid anhydride, dimethyl maleic acid anhydride, malonic acid anhydride, aconit acid anhydride, adipic acid anhydride, 3,3-tetramethylen

glutaric acid anhydride, cyclohexen-1,2 acid anhydride, nadinic acid anhydride, phthalic acid anhydride, trimellitic acid anhydride, 2-sulfo-benzoic acid anhydride, 2-sulfo succinic acid anhydride, phthalic acid anhydride p-(O-phosphat), phthaloyl-chloride, succinic acid dimethyl ester.

As derivatives of inorganic acids preferably were used phosphorous penta chloride, phosphorous trichloride, phosphorous oxychloride, sulfuryl chloride, thionyl chloride, phosphor thionyl chloride, boric acid anhydride, boron trichloride.

It is possible to synthesize the esterified macromonomers without using any catalysts in the cases of **M-2** to **M-5**, **M-10**, **M11** ($n > 0$). These macromonomers contain the catalytic active amine in the backbone of the molecule. The use of catalysts such as tertiary amines or quarterly ammonium salts is possible and in the case of esterification of **M-1**, **M-6**, **M-7**, **M-8**, **M-9** and **M-12** necessary.

The esterification of the macromonomer hydroxyl groups is carried out in pure substance or in diluted solutions. Preferably, solvents such as tetrahydro furane, dioxane, or polymerizable monomers such as triethylenglycol bismethacrylate, diethylenglycol bismethacrylate, dioxolan bismethacrylate, vinyl-, vinylen- or vinyliden-, acrylate- or methacrylate substituted spiroorthoesters and 2,2-Bis[p-(acryloxyethoxy)phenyl]propane are present during esterification of the macromonomers. The temperature is in the preferred range of 60 °C to 120 °C.

Dental/medical application

A dental/medical composite, a dental/medical sealant, a dental/medical adhesive and a dental/medical primer have been developed comprising a modified α,ω -(meth)acryloyl terminated macromonomer notably a di- or poly(meth)acrylate monomer having phosphorous ester groups or salts thereof, polymerizable monomers, fillers, polymerization initiators and stabilizers.

As di- or poly(meth)acrylate monomer having phosphorous ester groups and salts thereof are employed pentaerythrit triacrylate monophosphate, dipentaerythrit pentaacrylate monophosphate, glycerol di(meth)acrylate monophosphate, triethylenglycol (meth)acrylate monophosphate.

As organic polymerizable monomers were used mono- and polyfunctional (meth)acrylates, such as polyallylenoxide di- and poly(meth)acrylates, urethane di- and poly(meth)acrylates, vinyl-, vinylen- or vinyliden-, acrylate- or methacrylate substituted spiroorthoesters, spiroorthocarbonates or bicycloorthoesters. Preferably were used diethylenglycol dimethacrylate, triethylenglycol dimethacrylate, 3,(4),8,(9)-dimethacryloyloxymethyltricyclodecane, dioxolan bismethacrylate, glycerol trimethacrylate, furfuryl methacrylate in a content of 5 to 80 wt-%.

As polymerization initiators are used thermal initiators, redox initiators and/or photo initiators in a content of 0,001 to 3 wt-%.

Thermal initiators are initiators such as peroxides, peresters, perketals, peroxy carbonates, hydroxyperoxides, persulfates and azo compounds preferably dibenzoyl

peroxide, cumol hydroperoxide, diisopropyl peroxy carbonate, dipotassium persulfate, azobisisobutyronitril.

Preferred redox initiator systems for use in compositions in accordance with the invention are peroxide/amine systems, such as peracid/amine, perester/amine, perketal/amine, peroxy carbonate/amine and hydroxyperoxide/amine systems; peroxide/metal ion salts, such as ascorbic acid/peroxide/metal ion compounds, (thio)barbituric acid/peroxide/metal ion compounds, metal ion compounds/sulfinates, metal ion compounds/(thio)barbituric acid; transition metal carbonyl compounds and halogenids of organic compounds; boralkyl compounds, peroxysulfates and thiols. Most preferred redox-initiators are benzoylperoxide/N,N-bis-(β -hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine, benzoylperoxide/N,N-bis-(β -hydroxyethyl)-p-benzoic acid ethylester, benzoylperoxide/tributylamine, cumol hydroperoxide/N,N-bis-(β -hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine, diisopropyl peroxy carbonate/dimethylbenzylamine.

Preferred photoinitiators for use in polymerizable compositions in accordance with the invention which include macromonomers with the scope of general formulas M-1 through M-12 are camphorquinone, benzophenone and 2,2-dimethylbenzylketal.

Preferred fillers for use in compositions in accordance with the invention include inorganic compounds, such as La_2O_3 , ZrO_2 , BiPO_4 , CaWO_4 , BaWO_4 , SrF_2 , Bi_2O_3 , glasses and/or organic fillers, such as polymer granulate. Dental/medical composite compositions of the invention preferably include filler in an amount from about 50 to about 85 percent by weight. Dental/medical adhesive compositions of

the invention preferably include filler in an amount from about 50 to about 65 percent by weight. Dental/medical sealant compositions of the invention preferably include filler in an amount from about 10 to about 50 percent by weight.

Dental/medical composite compositions, adhesives and sealant of the invention include one-component and two-component paste/paste and powder/ liquid-material which is to be mixed immediately before use.

Shrinkage of composite compositions of the invention is preferably less than 4.5 and more preferably less than 1.5 percent by volume. Adhesive dental composite compositions of the invention containing radio-opaque fillers preferably provide a radio-opacity of at least 1.5 mm/ mm Al, more preferably at least 3 to 7 mm/mm Al, and most preferably at least 7 mm/mmAl.

The self-adhesive dental/medical composites compositions in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention have a fluoride release of at least 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, more preferably at least 1-3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, and most preferably at least 3-10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$.

Self-adhesive dental/medical composites compositions in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention have an opacity of at least 40 %, more preferably at least 20-40 %, and most preferably at least 5-20 %.

The setting time of the adhesive dental/medical adhesive compositions in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention at 37°C is between 1 minute and 60 minutes, more preferably between 5 and 30 minutes and most

preferably between 2 and 5 minutes. The setting time of adhesive compositions in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention at 23°C is preferably between 10 minutes and 300 minutes more, preferably between 5 and 100 minutes and most preferably between 5 and 20 minutes.

Dental/medical composition in accordance with the invention is characterised by having an adhesion to dentine of at least 2 MPa; a fluoride release of at least 1 µg F⁻ per week and per cm² of the exposed surface of the composition; an opacity of at least C_{0,7}= 40 %; and a compressive strength of at least 200 Mpa.

In the following examples bond strength to dentin is measured using extracted human teeth. The teeth used for the shear bond strength test are treated in 1% sodium hypochlorite for one hour and then stored in distilled water in a refrigerator at about 4°C until needed. The teeth are washed with water, mechanically sanded with 320 grit carborundum paper until a flat dentin surface is exposed.

The teeth are then individually blown dry with compressed dry air to ensure the dentin surface is free from noticeable moisture. A small plastic straw with 5 mm inner diameter and 2 to 3 mm in length is filled with the polymerizable composition being tested and seated on the dentin so as to form a post without pressure. The upper open end of the straw is covered with a thin film and cured. The specimens are then stored in distilled water at 37°C for 24 hours. The teeth are then vertically mounted in a 7 cm ring using gypsum to provide a base for testing with the post at right angles thereto. The mounted specimens are then loaded in shear in an Zwick

device model number 1455 manufactured by Zwick GmbH for measurement of adhesion of the post to dentin at 1 mm/minute crosshead speed. The load is applied parallel to the prepared tooth surface and at right angles to the post until fracture occurred. The shear bond strength is then calculated.

In the examples Fluoride Release is measured by making three 1 X 20 mm (diameter) discs of each material. Each disc is placed in 25 ml water stored for a week at 37°C. Using an ion selective electrode, the fluoride concentration in mg F⁻/cm² is determined for each disc. The average value of the three discs is recorded.

In the Examples compressive strength is measured according to ISO 9917, EN 29917; flexural strength is measured according to ISO 4049, EN 24049; elastic modulus is measured according to ISO 4049, EN 24049; opacity is measured according to ISO 9912, EN 29912; IR spectra are measured using a Fourier transformation Infra Red spectrometer at 23°C.

Reference Example 1

The macromonomer of formula M-1 wherein n is 1, R is -OC₆H₄-C(CH₃)₂-C₆H₄O-, R₁ is -CH₃, R₂ is -(CH₂)₄- is referred to hereinafter as macromonomer M-1A and is prepared by reacting 150.000 g (0.441 mol) bisphenol-A diglycidyl ether, 32.200 g (0.220 mol) adipic acid and 2,000 g triethylbenzylammoniumchloride for four hours at 80 °C while stirring. To the obtained glycidyl terminated prepolymer are added 37.900 g (0.441 mol) methacrylic acid and 0.444 g 2,6-di-tert.-butyl-p-cresol and are reacted for another four hours at 80 °C. The methacrylate terminated macromonomer is soluble in organic solvents such as chloroform, DMF and THF. In the IR-spectrum no

absorption of epoxide groups at $\nu=915$ and 3050 cm^{-1} is observed. Absorption of ester groups is seen at $\nu=1720\text{ cm}^{-1}$. In the ^1H NMR spectrum are found signals of the olefinic double bond at $\delta_{(\text{CH}_2=)} = 6,137 / 6,119 / 6,115\text{ ppm}$ and at $\delta_{(\text{CH}_2=)} = 5,587 / 5,582 / 5,555 / 5,548\text{ ppm}$.

Reference Example 2

Preparation of the macromonomer of formula M-1B wherein E is hydroxyl, n is 1, R is - $\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{O}-$, R_1 is $-\text{CH}_3$, R_2 is $-(\text{CH}_2)_4-$.

200.00 g (0.99 mol) butanediol diglycidyl ether, 72.26 g (0.49 mol) adipic acid, 85.13 g (0.99 mol) methacrylic acid, 4.72 g triethylbenzylammoniumchloride and 0.60 g 2,6-di-tert.-butyl-p-cresol are stirred together and heated for four hours at $90\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. The obtained methacrylate terminated macromonomer is soluble in organic solvents such as chloroform, DMF and THF. In the IR-spectrum no absorption of epoxide groups at 915 and 3050 cm^{-1} is observed. Absorption of ester groups is seen at 1720 cm^{-1} . The viscosity measured with a Bohlin rheometer is $\eta_{\text{dyn}} = 3.3\text{ Pas}$ (25°C).

Reference Example 3

Preparation of the macromonomer of formula M-1F wherein E is hydroxyl, n is 1, R is - $\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}-$, R_1 is $-\text{CH}_3$, R_2 is $-(\text{CH}_2)_4-$.

100.00 g (0,32 mol) bisphenol-F diglycidyl ether, 23.39 g (0.16 mol) adipic acid, 27.56 g (0.32 mol) methacrylic acid, 65.47 g triethylenglycol dimethacrylate, 1.53 g triethylbenzylammoniumchloride and 0.30 g 2,6-di-tert.-butyl-p-cresol are stirred together and heated for four hours at $90\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. The obtained methacrylate terminated

macromonomer is soluble in organic solvents such as chloroform, DMF and THF. In the IR-spectrum no absorption of epoxide groups at 915 and 3050 cm^{-1} is observed. Absorption of ester groups is seen at 1720 cm^{-1} . The viscosity measured with a Bohlin rheometer is $\eta_{\text{dyn}} = 3.6 \text{ Pas}$ (25°C).

Reference Example 4

Preparation of the macromonomer of formula **M-3** wherein E is hydroxyl n is 1, R is -OC₆H₄-C(CH₃)₂-C₆H₄O-, R₁ is -CH₃, R₂ is -(CH₂)₄O(CH₂)₄-, R₃ is C₆H₅CH₂-.

150.000 g (0,441 mol) bisphenol-A diglycidyl ether, 37.935 g (0.441 mol) methacrylic acid, 2.000 g triethylbenzylammonium chloride, 1.115 g 2,6-di-tert.-butyl-p-cresol (BHT) and 111,695 g triethylenglycol dimethacrylate were homogeneously mixed while heating. The mixture was kept for two hours at 90 °C. After this time 75.020 g (0.221 mol) N,N'-dibenzyl-5-oxanonanediamine-1,9 were added to the mixture while stirring and kept for additional two hours at 90 °C. The obtained methacrylate terminated macromonomer is soluble in organic solvents such as chloroform, DMF and THF. No absorption of epoxide groups at 915 and 3050 cm^{-1} is observed in the IR-spectrum. Absorption of ester groups were found at 1720 cm^{-1} .

Reference Example 5

Preparation of the macromonomer of formula **M-5** wherein E is hydroxyl, n is 1, R is -OC₆H₄-C(CH₃)₂-C₆H₄O-, R₁ is -CH₃, R₂ is -(CH₂)₄O(CH₂)₄-, R₃ is C₆H₅CH₂-.

20.000 g (58.75 mmol) bisphenol-A diglycidyl ether and 40.012 g (117.50 mmol) N,N'-dibenzyl-5-oxanonanediamine-1,9 are homogeneously mixed while heating. The mixture is kept for two hours at 90 °C. After this time 16.704 g (117.50 mmol) 2,3-epoxypropyl methacrylate is added to the mixture while stirring and the mixture is for another two hours at 90 °C. The obtained methacrylate terminated macromonomer is soluble in organic solvents such as chloroform, DMF and THF. In the IR-spectrum no absorption of epoxide groups at 915 and 3050 cm⁻¹ is observed.

Reference Example 6

Preparation of the macromonomer of formula **M-5** wherein E is hydroxyl, n is 0, R₁ is -CH₃, R₂ is -(CH₂)₄O(CH₂)₄-, R₃ is C₆H₅CH₂-.

50.000 g (146,83 mmol) N,N'-dibenzyl-5-oxanonanediamine-1,9, 41.750 g (293.67 mmol) 2,3-epoxypropyl methacrylate and 0.213 g BHT are homogeneously mixed while heating. The mixture is kept for two hours at 90 °C. The obtained methacrylate terminated macromonomer is soluble in organic solvents such as chloroform, DMF and THF. In the IR-spectrum no absorption of epoxide groups at 915 and 3050 cm⁻¹ are observed.

Reference Example 7

Preparation of the macromonomer of formula **M-6** wherein E is hydroxyl, n is 1, R is -OC₆H₄-C(CH₃)₂-C₆H₄O-, R₁ is -CH₃, R₄ is -C₆H₄-C(CH₃)₂-C₆H₄-.

150.000 g (0.441 mol) bisphenol-A diglycidyl ether, 50.299 g (0.220 mol) 2,2-bis-(4-hydroxy-phenyl)propane, 37.901 g (0.441 mol) methacrylic acid, 102.086 g triethylenglycol dimethacrylate, 2.000 g triethylbenzylammoniumchloride and 0.959 g 2,6-di-tert.-butyl-p-cresol are heated for four hours at 80 °C.

The obtained methacrylate terminated macromonomer is soluble in organic solvents such as chloroform, DMF and THF. In the IR-spectrum no absorption of epoxide groups at 915 and 3050 cm^{-1} is observed. Absorption of ester groups is found at 1720 cm^{-1} .

Reference Example 8

Preparation of the macromonomer of formula **M-7** wherein E is hydroxyl, n is 1, R is -OC₆H₄-C(CH₃)₂-C₆H₄O-, R₁ is -CH₃, R₄ is -C₆H₄-C(CH₃)₂-C₆H₄-.

100.000 g (0.294 mol) bisphenol-A diglycidyl ether, 134.235 g (0.588 mol) 2,2-bis-(4-hydroxy-phenyl)propane, 83.520 g (0.588 mmol) 2,3-epoxypropylmethacrylate, 2.000 g triethylbenzylammonium chloride, 0.794 g 2,6-di-tert.-butyl-p-cresol (BHT) and 79.439 g triethylenglycol dimethacrylate are homogeneously mixed while heating. The mixture is kept for two hours at 80 °C. The obtained methacrylate terminated macromonomer is soluble in organic solvents such as chloroform, DMF and THF. No absorption of epoxide groups at 915 and 3050 cm^{-1} is observed in the IR-spectrum. Absorption of ester groups is found at 1720 cm^{-1} .

Example 1

The hydroxyl groups of macromonomer **M-1A** made by following the procedure of reference example 1 are esterified by adding 16.023 g (160.13 mmol) succinic anhydride to 56.900 g of a macromonomer-triethylenglycol dimethacrylate mixture containing 40.000 g (40.03 mmol) macromonomer **M-1A** and 16.9 g of triethylenglycol dimethacrylate) while stirring for two hours at 90 °C. In the IR-spectrum the esterified macromonomer containing dicarboxylic half ester units shows no absorption of hydroxyl groups at 3400 cm⁻¹.

Example 2

The hydroxyl groups of macromonomer **M-1B** made by following the procedure of reference example 2 are esterified by adding 197.93 g (1.98 mol) succinic anhydride and 0.56 g triethylamine to 362.71 g macromonomer **M-1B** while stirring for four hours at 90 °C. In the IR-spectrum the esterified macromonomer containing dicarboxylic half ester units shows no absorption of hydroxyl groups at 3400 cm⁻¹. The viscosity measured with a Bohlin rheometer is $\eta_{\text{dyn}} = 245 \text{ Pas}$ (25°C).

Example 3

The hydroxyl groups of macromonomer **M-1F** made by following the procedure of reference example 3 are esterified by adding 31.58 g (0.32 mol) succinic anhydride, 0.11 g triethylamine and 13.58 g triethyleneglycol dimethacrylate to 107.57 g of a macromonomer-triethylenglycol dimethacrylate mixture (containing 74.40 g, 0.08 mol macromonomer **M-1F**) while stirring for two hours at 90 °C. In the IR-spectrum the

esterified macromonomer containing dicarboxylic half ester units shows no absorption of hydroxyl groups at 3400 cm^{-1} . $\eta_{\text{dyn}} = 55.2\text{ Pas}$ (25°C).

Example 4

The hydroxyl groups of macromonomer **M-3** wherein each E is hydroxyl made by following the procedure of reference example 4 are esterified by adding to 40.000 g of a macromonomer-triethyleneglycol dimethacrylate mixture (containing 27.844 g, 23.32 mmol macromonomer **M-3** wherein each E is a hydroxy moiety), 9.338 g (93.32 mmol) succinic anhydride and 12.156 g triethyleneglycol dimethacrylate while stirring for two hours at 90°C . The IR-spectrum does not show any absorption of hydroxyl groups at 3400 cm^{-1} of the newly modified macromonomer containing dicarboxylic half ester units.

Example 5

The hydroxyl groups of macromonomer **M-5** wherein each E is hydroxyl made by following the procedure of reference example 5 are esterified by adding 23.516 g (235.00 mmol) succinic anhydride to a macromonomer **M-5** wherein each E is hydroxyl for four hours at 90°C . In the IR-spectrum the esterified macromonomer containing dicarboxylic half ester units show no absorption of hydroxyl groups at 3400 cm^{-1} . The macromonomer is characterised by the following analytical data:

Melting point: Fp.= 46.6 °C

Elemental analysis: (C₉₃H₁₂₀N₄O₂₄) 1678,01

calc.	C 66,57	H 7,24	N 3,34
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found	C 66,60	H 6,80	N 2,73
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Example 6

The hydroxyl groups of macromonomer **M-5** wherein each E is hydroxyl made by following the procedure of reference example 5 are esterified by adding 8.239 g (42.88 mmol) trimellitic anhydride, 0.2 g N,N-bis(β-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidin, 140 ml dioxane and 9.247 g triethylenglycol dimethacrylate to 40.008 g of a macromonomer-triethylenglycol dimethacrylate-mixture (containing 28.000 g, 21.44 mmol macromonomer **M-5** wherein each E is hydroxyl) and kept for eight hours at 90 °C. After evaporation of the dioxane, the macromonomer was washed with petrol ether and dried at 40 °C within six hours. In the IR-spectrum the newly modified macromonomer containing two dicarboxylic half ester units and two hydroxylic groups per average molecule show absorption of hydroxyl groups at 3400 cm⁻¹ and of the ester unit at 1720 cm⁻¹.

Example 7

The hydroxyl groups of macromonomer **M-5** wherein each E is hydroxyl made by following the procedure of reference example 6 are esterified by adding 29.384 g (293.67 mmol) succinic anhydride to a macromonomer and kept for four hours at 90 °C. In the IR-spectrum the esterified macromonomer **M-5** wherein each E is

hydrogen ($n=0$) containing dicarboxylic half ester units shows no absorption of hydroxyl groups at 3400 cm^{-1} .

Example 8

The hydroxyl groups of macromonomer **M-6** wherein each E is hydroxyl made by following the procedure of reference example 7 are esterified by adding 12.966 g (0.130 mol) succinic anhydride and 0.2 g N,N-bis(β -hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidin to 50.000 g of a macromonomer-triethylenglycol dimethacrylate mixture (containing 35.000 g, 0.032 mol macromonomer **M-6** wherein each E is hydroxyl) while stirring and were kept for eight hours at $50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

In the IR-spectrum the esterified macromonomer containing dicarboxylic half ester units shows no absorption of hydroxyl groups at 3400 cm^{-1} .

Example 9

The hydroxyl groups of macromonomer **M-7** wherein each E is hydroxyl made by following the procedure of reference example 8 are esterified by adding 12.966 g (0.130 mol) succinic anhydride and 0,2 g N,N-bis(β -hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidin to 50.000 g of a macromonomer-triethylenglycol dimethacrylate mixture (containing 35.000 g, 0.032 mol macromonomer **M-7** wherein each E is hydroxyl) while stirring and kept for two hours at $80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. The IR-spectrum does not show any absorption of hydroxyl groups at 3400 cm^{-1} of the esterified macromonomer containing dicarboxylic half ester units.

Example 10

The hydroxyl groups of macromonomer **M-6** wherein each E is hydroxyl made by following the procedure of reference example 7 are esterified by adding 29.760 g (0.297 mol) succinic anhydride and 0.2 g N,N-bis(β -hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidin to a macromonomer **M-6** wherein each E is hydroxyl while stirring and were kept for eight hours at 50 °C. In the IR-spectrum the newly modified macromonomer containing dicarboxylic half ester units shows no absorption of hydroxyl groups at 3400 cm^{-1} .

Example 11

The hydroxyl groups of macromonomer **M-1A** made by following the procedure of reference example 1 are esterified by adding 40.000 g (40.03 mmol) of a macromonomer **M-1A** dissolved in 100 ml THF 16.204 g triethylamine in 50 ml THF. After adding 24.553 g POCl_3 (153.33 mmol) drops by drops while stirring at 0° to 5 °C the solution is stirred for further two hours at room temperature. Then the triethylamine hydrochloride is filtered off and the mixture is hydrolysed with 20 ml water. The organic solution is extracted three times with Na_2CO_3 solution and is separated from water. From the solution, dried over MgSO_4 , the solvent is evaporated and the macromonomer is dried.

In the IR-spectrum the esterified macromonomer containing phosphoric ester units shows no absorption of hydroxyl groups at $\nu=3400\text{ cm}^{-1}$. New absorptions were found at $\nu=1007\text{ cm}^{-1}$, $\nu=2362\text{ cm}^{-1}$ and as shoulder at $\nu=3302\text{ cm}^{-1}$. In the ^1H NMR spectrum signals of the olefinic double bonds at $\delta(\text{CH}_2)=6,06/6,12\text{ ppm}$ and at

$\delta(\text{CH}_2)=$ 5,58/5,59 ppm were found. The signals of the methine protons (CH-OP) appears at $\delta(\text{CH})=$ 5,22 and 5,88 ppm. Those of unreacted macromonomer (CH-OH) appears at $\delta(\text{CH})=$ 4,34/4,35 ppm.

The HPLC analysis of the modified macromonomer shows the same distribution of oligomers as those of unreacted **M-1**. Consequently, only the oligomer analogous reaction takes place which does not change the distribution, and no side reaction or crosslinking was observed.

Example 12

The hydroxyl groups of macromonomer with **M-3** wherein each E is hydroxyl made by following the procedure of reference example 4 are esterified by adding 60.000 g (50.26 mmol) of a macromonomer **M-3** wherein each E is hydroxyl dissolved in 150 ml THF to 20.346 g triethylamine in 50 ml THF. After adding 30.829 g (201.06 mmol) POCl_3 drops by drops while stirring at 0° to 5°C the solution is stirred for further two hours at room temperature. Then the triethylamine hydrochloride is filtered off and the mixture is hydrolysed with 20 ml water. The organic solution is extracted three times with Na_2CO_3 solution and is separated from water. From the solution, dried over MgSO_4 , the solvent is evaporated and the macromonomer is dried.

In the IR-spectrum the esterified macromonomer containing phosphoric ester units shows no absorption of hydroxyl groups at $\nu=3400\text{ cm}^{-1}$. New absorptions are found at $\nu=1007\text{ cm}^{-1}$, $\nu=2362\text{ cm}^{-1}$ and as shoulder at $\nu=3302\text{ cm}^{-1}$ and an broad absorption at $\nu=2600$ to 2800 cm^{-1} of the ammonium salt.

Example 13

The hydroxyl groups of macromonomer **M-6** wherein each E is hydroxyl made by following the procedure of reference example 7 are esterified by adding 40.000 g (37.83 mmol) of a macromonomer **M-6** wherein each E is hydroxyl dissolved in 100 ml THF to 15.312 g triethylamine in 50 ml THF. After adding 23.200 g (151.31 mmol) POCl₃ drops by drops while stirring at 0° to 5 °C the solution is stirred for further two hours at room temperature. Then the triethylamine hydrochloride is filtered off and the mixture is hydrolysed with 20 ml water. The organic solution is extracted three times with Na₂CO₃ solution and is separated from water. From the solution, dried over MgSO₄, the solvent is evaporated and the macromonomer is dried.

In the IR-spectrum the esterified macromonomer containing phosphoric ester units shows no absorption of hydroxyl groups at $\nu=3400\text{ cm}^{-1}$. New absorptions are found at $\nu=1007\text{ cm}^{-1}$, $\nu=2362\text{ cm}^{-1}$ and as shoulder at $\nu=3302\text{ cm}^{-1}$.

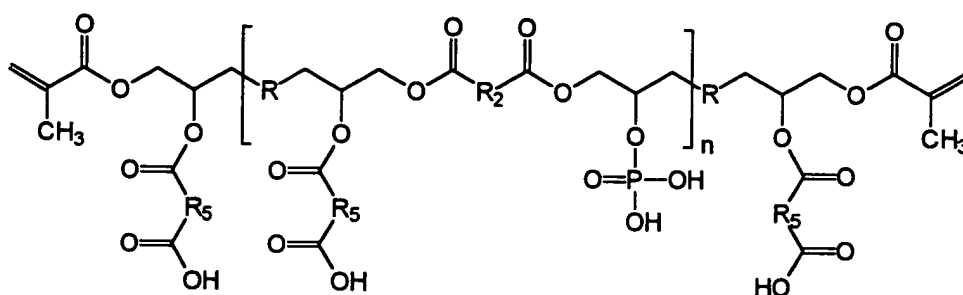
Example 14

1) 75 % of hydroxyl groups of the macromonomer **M-1A** made by following procedure of reference example 1 are esterified with succinic acid anhydride by adding 148.387 g (0.116 mol) of a macromonomer **M-1A** to 34.890 g (0.349 mol) succinic anhydride and 0.183 g triethylamine and reacted for two hours at 80°C while stirring. The macromonomer is dissolved in 250 ml THF and stirred for a further hour. The esterified macromonomer **M-1A** containing (n+2)-carboxylic half ester groups show in the IR-spectrum an absorption of $\nu_{\text{CO}}=1720\text{ cm}^{-1}$.

2) Esterification of the residual unreacted hydroxyl groups of the macromonomer with POCl_3 .

To 183.460 g (0.141 mol) of the obtained macromonomer **M-1A** dissolved in 250ml THF were added 14.287 g triethylamine in 50 ml THF. After adding 21.659 g (0.141 mol) POCl_3 drops by drops while stirring at 0° to 5°C the solution is stirred for further two hours at room temperature. Then the triethylamine hydrochloride is filtered off and the mixture is hydrolysed with 50 ml water. The organic solution is extracted three times with Na_2CO_3 solution and is separated from water. From the solution, dried over MgSO_4 , the solvent is evaporated and the macromonomer is dried.

In the IR-spectrum the esterified macromonomer containing phosphoric ester units shows no absorption of hydroxyl groups at $\nu=3400\text{ cm}^{-1}$. New absorptions are found at $\nu=1007\text{ cm}^{-1}$, $\nu=2362\text{ cm}^{-1}$ and as shoulder at $\nu=3302\text{ cm}^{-1}$. In the ^1H NMR spectrum signals of the olefinic double bonds at $\delta(\text{CH}_2=) = 6,06/6,12\text{ ppm}$ and at $\delta(\text{CH}_2=) = 5,58/5,59\text{ ppm}$ were found. The signals of the methine protons (CH-O-P) appear at $\delta(\text{CH}) = 5,22$ and $5,88\text{ ppm}$. Those containing succinic half ester units appear at $\delta(\text{CH}) = 5,38\text{ ppm}$. The esterified macromonomer **M-1** containing (n+2)-carboxylic half ester groups and n-phosphoric acid groups is described by the following formula ($n=1$, $\text{R} = -\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}-$, $\text{R}_2 = -(\text{CH}_2)_4-$, $\text{R}_5 = -\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$):



Example 15

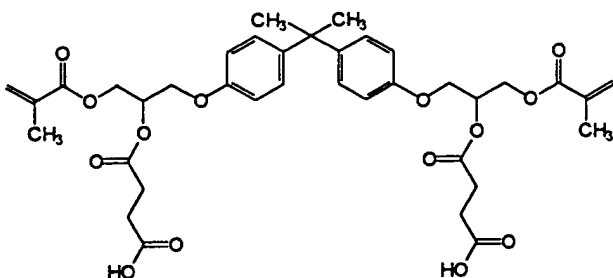
100.00 g (161.29 mmol) of a monophosphate ester of pentaerythritol pentmethacrylate and 27.29 g (161.29 mmol) dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate are dissolved in 84.86 g triethyleneglycol dimethacrylate and reacted for two hours at 50°C. In the IR spectrum at 2600 to 2850 cm⁻¹ an absorption of the ammonium salt is found.

At 3400 cm⁻¹ no absorption of OH-groups is observed. The pH of the salt is 3,9.

Application Example 1 (Dental adhesive)

1.242 g of the esterified macromonomer **M-5** wherein each E is succinic acid half ester made by following the procedure of example 5, 0.411 g triethyleneglycol dimethacrylate, 0.008 g N,N-bis(β-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine and 0.006 g camphorquinone were homogeneously mixed. This mixture was applied in a ring (2mm high, 5 mm i.d.) on the surface of teeth and exposed with visible light (irradiation lamp Prismetics Lite De Trey Dentsply) for 40 seconds. Immediately after fixation, the teeth are transferred for 24 hours to a chamber at 37 ± 2 °C and 100 % relative humidity. The adhesion measured with a Zwick-apparatus is 3,74 ± 1,29 MPa.

Comparative Example 1



2.420 g of 2,2-Bis-[p-(2-hydroxy-3-methacryloyloxypropoxy)-phenyl]-propan (Bis-GMA) which is modified with succinic anhydride at the hydroxyl groups, 0.821 g triethylenglycol dimethacrylate, 0,016 g N,N-bis(β -hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine and 0.012 g camphorquinone were homogeneously mixed. This mixture is applied in a ring (2mm high, 5 mm i.d.) on the surface of teeth and exposed with visible light (irradiation lamp Prismetics Lite De Trey Dentsply) for 40 seconds. Immediately after fixation, the teeth are transferred for 24 hours to a chamber at 37 ± 2 °C and 100 % relative humidity. The adhesion is $0,45 \pm ,20$ Mpa, when measured with a Zwick-apparatus model number 1455, manufactured by Zwick GmbH & Co.

Application Example 2 (Dental adhesive)

1.276 g of the esterified macromonomer **M-5** wherein each E is succinic acid half ester made by following the procedure of example 5, 2.126 g triethylenglycol dimethacrylate, 6.5 g Strontium-alumo-silicate glass, 0.036 g camphorquinone and 0.045 g N,N-bis(β -hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine are homogeneously mixed and polymerized photochemical. The product has the following properties: adhesin to

dentine of 3.7 ± 1.1 MPa, compressive strength 177 ± 3.5 MPa, Elastic Modulus of 2383 ± 71 MPa.

Application Example 3 (Dental adhesive)

1.755 g of macromonomer **M-5** wherein each E is succinic acid half ester of example 5, 0.752 g methylmethacrylate, 4.652 g Strontium-alumo-silicate glass, 0.010 g camphorquinone and 0.012 g N,N-bis(β -hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine are homogeneously mixed and polymerized photochemically. The product obtained has the following properties: adhesion to dentine: 3.9 ± 1.2 MPa, compressive strength 134 ± 9.7 MPa, Elastic Modulus 2528 ± 158 MPa.

Application Example 4 (Dental adhesive)

Paste A:

3.0404 g of macromonomer **M-5** wherein each E is succinic acid half ester of example 5, 2.2512 g triethylenglycol dimethacrylate, 6.0 g $\text{CaWO}_4/\text{ZrO}_2$ (80/20) and 0.3135 g Strontium-alumo-silicate glass containing 10% lithium-sulfinate are homogeneously mixed.

Paste B):

3.0404 g of macromonomer **M-5** wherein each E is succinic acid half ester of example 5, 2.2512 g triethylenglycol dimethacrylate, 6.0 g $\text{CaWO}_4/\text{ZrO}_2$ (80/20), 0.0057 g octophen and 0.0668 g Strontium-alumo-silicate glass containing 1% Cu-(I)-thiourea complex are homogeneously mixed.

Immediately before use paste A and paste B were mixed in the wt.-ratio 1:1 homogeneously. The gel time at 23°C is estimated to be 32 min. and the gel time at 23°C is 7 minutes. The radio-opacity (RO) of the obtained material is 6.5 mm/mm Al.

Application Example 5 (Dental adhesive)

Paste A:

8.001 g of macromonomer **M-1A** of example 1, 5.334 g triethylenglycol dimethacrylate, 14.467 g $\text{CaWO}_4/\text{ZrO}_2$ (80/20), 0.014 g 2,6-di-tert.-butyl-p-cresol and 0.533 g Strontium-alumo-silicate glass containing 10% lithium-sulfinate are homogeneously mixed.

Paste B:

8,001 g of macromonomer **M-1A** of example 1, 5.334 g triethylenglycol dimethacrylate, 14.467 g $\text{CaWO}_4/\text{ZrO}_2$ (80/20), 0.014 g 2,6-di-tert.-butyl-p-cresol, 0.065 g octophen and 0.0533 g Strontium-alumo-silicate glass containing 1% Cu-(I)-thiourea complex are homogeneously mixed.

Immediately before use paste A and paste B were mixed in the wt.-ratio 1:1 homogeneously. The gel time at 23°C is about 96 minutes, and the gel time at 32°C is 19 min. The radioopacity of the obtained material is about about 6.7 mm/mm Al.

Application Example 6 (Dental adhesive)

Powder:

15,000 g silylated Strontium-alumo-silicate glass and 2,000 g silylated Strontium-alumo-silicate glass containing 10% dibenzoylperoxide were mixed homogeneously.

Liquid:

14.000 g of a macromonomer **M-5** wherein each E is succinic acid half ester of example 5, 6.000 g tetrahydrofurfuryl-methacrylate, 0.405 g N,N-bis(β -hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine, 0.0130 g 2,6-di-tert.-butyl-p-cresol are mixed homogeneously.

Immediately before use powder and liquid were mixed in the wt.-ratio 1,73:1,00 homogeneously. The working time is 3.50 minutes and the setting time is 3.25 minutes. The adhesion to dentine is measured to be $2,2 \pm 0,7$ MPa. The composite shows the following mechanical properties: compressive strength: 152 ± 15 MPa, and elastic modulus of 1788 ± 81 MPa.

Application Example 7 (Dental adhesive)

Paste A:

3.000 g of an ammonium salt of dipenta erythritol pentamethacrylate monophosphate and 2-(dimethyl)aminoethyl methacrylate (**AP-1**), 2.000 g macromonomer **M-1A** of example 1, 5.000 g triethylenglycol dimethacrylate, 15.000 g Strontium-alumo-silicate glass, 0.005 g 2,6-di-tert.-butyl-p-cresol and 0.200 g cumenhydroperoxide are mixed homogeneously.

Paste B:

3.000 g of **AP-1**, 2.000 g macromonomer **M-1A** of example 1, 5.000 g triethyleneglycol dimethacrylate, 15.000 g Strontium-alumo-silicate glass, 0.005 g 2,6-di-tert.-butyl-p-cresol, 0.4081 g of a 0,1 % solution of cupric acetylacetonate in 2-hydroxypropylmethacrylate and 0.041 g ascorbic acid palmitate are mixed homogeneously.

The following values are measured: gel time (gt) at 23°C is 3:55 minutes, gel time is 37°C is 2.10 minutes, adhesion to dentine 5.12 MPa, shrinkage (reduction in volume) is 4.33 %.

Application Example 8 (Dental adhesive)

Paste A:

3.000 g of **AP-1**, 2.000 g of macromonomer **M-1A** of example 1, 5.000 g triethyleneglycol dimethacrylate, 15.000 g Strontium-alumo-silicate glass, 0.005 g 2,6-di-tert.-butyl-p-cresol and 0.200 g tert.-butyl peroxy benzoate are mixed homogeneously.

Paste B:

3.000 g of **AP-1**, 2.000 g macromonomer **M-1A** of example 1, 5.000 g triethyleneglycol dimethacrylate, 15.000 g Strontium-alumo-silicate glass, 0.005 g 2,6-di-tert.-butyl-p-cresol, 0.6186 g of a 0,1 % solution of cupric acetylacetonate in 2-hydroxypropylmethacrylate and 0.051 g ascorbic acid palmitate are mixed homogeneously.

The following values were measured: gel time (gt) at 23°C is 6.10 minutes, (gt) at 37°C is 3.20 minutes, adhesion to dentine 4.02 MPa, shrinkage (or reduction in volume) is 4.33 %.

Application Example 9 (Dental adhesive)

Powder:

41.842 g silylated Strontium-alumo-silicate glass and 0.423 g dibenzoyl peroxide are mixed homogeneously.

Liquid:

18.000 g of **AP-1**, 12.000 g triethylenglycoldimethacrylate, 0.180 g N,N-dimethyl-3,5-dimethyl aniline and 0,009 g 2,6-di-tert.-butyl-p-cresol were mixed homogeneously.

Immediately before use powder and liquid were mixed in the weight ratio 1.40:1,00 homogeneously. The working time is 1:30 minutes and the setting time is 2:30 minutes.

The following properties are measured:

adhesion to dentine : $7.68 \pm 1,5$ MPa

compressive strength : 261 ± 14 MPa

Elastic modules : 2917 ± 76 MPa

shrinkage : 2.30 %
(percent reduction
in volume)

expansion : 1.17 % (after storage for 14 weeks in water at 37°C)
(expansion in length)

fluoride release : $5.33 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ (after storage for 9 weeks in water at 37°C).

Application Example 10 (Dental adhesive)

Powder:

47.0 g silylated Strontium-alumino-silicate glass, 07544 g dibenzoyl peroxide and 2.52 g SrF_2 are mixed homogeneously.

Liquid:

28.570 g of an ammonium salt of dipentaerythritolpentamethacrylate monophosphate and 2-(dimethyl)aminoethyl methacrylate (**AP-1**) containing 8.570 g triethylenglycol dimethacrylate, 7.140 g macromonomer **M-1A** of example 1 containing 2.140 g triethylenglycol dimethacrylate, 13.990 g triethylenglycol dimethacrylate 0.250 g N,N-bis(β -hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine and 0.05 g 2,6-di-tert.-butyl-p-cresol are mixed homogeneously.

Immediately before use powder and liquid are mixed in the weight ratio 1.40:1.00 homogeneously. The working time is 5:50 minutes and the setting time is 4:15 minutes.

The following properties are measured:

adhesion to dentine: $7,7 \pm 0,8$ MPa

compressive strength: 295 ± 9 MPa (ISO 9917, EN 29917)

flexural strength: $77,1 \pm 7,1$ MPa (ISO 4049, EN 24049)

Elastic modulus: 4482 ± 147 MPa (ISO 4049, EN 24049)

Opacity: 90.6 % (ISO 9912, EN 29912)

shrinkage ΔV : 5.8 ± 0.5 %

expansion ΔL : 1.52 % (after storage for 28 weeks in water at 37°C)
fluoride release : 64.01 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ (after storage for 27 weeks in water at 37°C).

Application Example 11 (Dental adhesive)

Powder:

46.2480 g silylated Strontium-alumo-silicate glass, 0.6937 g dibenzoyl peroxide and 2.3124 g SrF_2 are mixed homogeneously.

Liquid:

20.0000 g of **AP-1** containing 14.0000 g triethylenglycol dimethacrylate, 5.0000 g macromonomer **M-1A** of example 1 containing 1.5000 g triethylenglycol dimethacrylate, 1.323 g demineralised water, 4.0000 g UDMA, 4.7000 g triethylenglycol dimethacrylate, 0.1485 g N,N-bis(β -hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine and 0.0098 g 2,6-di-tert.-butyl-p-cresol are mixed homogeneously. The viscosity measured with a Bohlin rheometer is $\eta_{\text{dyn}} = 1.086 \pm 0.005 \text{ Pas}$ (23°C).

Immediately before use powder and liquid are mixed in the weight ratio 1.40:1.00 homogeneously. The working time is 4:00 minutes and the setting time is 4:00 minutes.

The following properties were measured:

adhesion to dentine: $5.86 \pm 1.53 \text{ MPa}$

compressive strength: $301 \pm 11 \text{ MPa}$

flexural strength: $74.8 \pm 4.8 \text{ MPa}$

Elastic modulus: $5320 \pm 271 \text{ MPa}$

expansion ΔL : 1.10 % (after storage for 5 weeks in water at 37°C)

fluoride release : 114.05 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ (after storage for 28 weeks in water at 37°C).

Application Example 12 (Dental sealant)

20.00 g macromonomer **M-1A** of example 1, 19.63 g triethylenglycol dimethacrylate, 0.18 g N,N-bis(β -hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine, 0.12 g camphorquinone, 0.07 g 2,6-di-tert.-butyl-p-cresol and 60.00 g Strontium-alumo-silicate glass are mixed homogeneously. Results are given in table 1.

Application Example 13 (Dental sealant)

20.00 g macromonomer **M-1A** of example 14, 19.63 g triethylenglycol dimethacrylate, 0.18 g N,N-bis(β -hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine, 0.12 g camphoro quinone, 0.07 g 2,6-di-tert.-butyl-p-cresol and 60.00 g Strontium-alumo-silicate glass are mixed homogeneously. Results are given in table 1.

Comparative Example 2

20.00 g of 2,2-Bis-[p-(2-hydroxy-3-methacryloyloxypropoxy)-phenyl]-propan (Bis-GMA) which is modified with succinic anhydride at the hydroxyl groups, 19.63 g triethylenglycol dimethacrylate, 0.18 g N,N-bis(β -hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine, 0.12 g camphorquinone, 0.07 g 2,6-di-tert.-butyl-p-cresol and 60.00 g Strontium-alumo-silicate glass are mixed homogeneously. Results are given in table 1.

Table 1

	Macromonomer M-1A according example 12	Macromonomer M-1A according example 13	Bis-GMA according comparative example 2
Adhesion to dentin MPa	2.35	2.42	1.04
Standard deviation MPa	± 0.79	± 1.06	± 0.34
Molecular weight of modified Macromonomer	1399.4	1379.3	712.3
Molecular weight per ester unit	349.9	344.8	356.2

Application Example 14 (Dental sealant)

10.00 g of **AP-1** containing 3.00 g triethylenglycol dimethacrylate, 2.50 g macromonomer **M-1A** of example 1 containing 0.75 g triethylenglycol dimethacrylate, 1.25 g triethylenglycol dimethacrylate, 0.0875 g N,N-bis(β-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine, 0.0875 g camphor quinone, 11.49 g Strontium-alumo-silicate glass, 0.30 g Aerosil and 0.0088 g 2,6-di-tert.-butyl-p-cresol are mixed homogeneously. The viscosity measured with a Bohlin rheometer is $\eta_{\text{dyn}} = 1.086 \pm 0.005$ Pas (23°C).

Application Example 15 (Dental/medical composite)

2.000g macromonomer **M-6** of example 8 containing 0.400 g triethylenglycol dimethacrylate, 5.273 g Strontium-alumo-silicate glass, 0.010 g champhorquinon and 0.012

g N,N-bis(β -hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidin are homogeneously mixed and polymerized photochemical. The composite shows the following mechanical properties:

flexural strength: 76.6 ± 4.5 MPa

flexural modules: 5074.0 ± 321 MPa

compressive strength: 215.0 ± 6.0 MPa

Elastic modules: 3180.0 ± 88 Mpa

It should be understood that while the present invention has been described in considerable detail with respect to certain specific embodiments thereof, it should not be considered limited to such embodiments but may be used in other ways without departure from the spirit of the invention and the scope of the appended claims.